



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

geant, under the direction of Miss Florence Holbrook, of the Forestville School, especially coming in for a generous share of newspaper publicity; and on June 5 the Secretary was given an opportunity to address a class of young men at the Central Y. M. C. A. on the general problem of the peace movement.

Another significant event was the resolution adopted by the Convention of the Diocese of Chicago, on May 27, strongly indorsing the work of peace and arbitration among nations. This resolution, which appears elsewhere in this issue, was prompted by an eloquent address by the Bishop of Chicago, who is an honorary vice-president of the Chicago Society. It should pave the way for a wide application locally of the Buffalo plan for federating the churches under the peace banner.

The subject of peace came before the Twelfth Biennial Congress of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Chicago in June, Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea, of the World Peace Foundation, addressing an afternoon meeting on "Some Practical Things to be Done for Peace," and Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones giving one of the principal evening addresses on "Woman's Burden—Woman's Mission—The Bringing of Peace." Also the Subcommittee on Peace discussed the advisability of urging the local branches to appoint standing committees on international hospitality to welcome the groups of foreign women that are expected to visit this country during the Exposition and Centennial year of 1915. This suggestion came from Mrs. Hiram W. Thomas, of the Chicago Peace Society, who believed that causes for friction between nations are largely removed when their citizens come to know each other better. On the whole it must be said, however, that the propaganda of the pacifist movement in the women's clubs is not receiving nearly the attention that such subjects as child labor, infant welfare, factory legislation, and similar problems receive.

Chicago is actively at work on the preparations for the celebration of the one hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Peace Society has recommended to the American delegates to the Stockholm meeting of the Interparliamentary Union that they introduce for consideration at the coming meeting the question of the feasibility of taking such steps as may result in the gradual taking over by the governments themselves of the control and ownership of all manufactories of armaments and ammunition for the sole use of their respective countries.

The Chicago Secretary is scheduled to address the Summer School of Missions at Omaha, Nebraska, on June 29, on "The Patriotism of Peace," and the parishioners of All Souls Church, Chicago, on July 12, on "The Inevitability of Peace." He expects to sail for Europe in time to attend the congress of the Church Peace Union at Constance, and later to represent his Society at the Twenty-first Peace Congress at Vienna.

New England Department.

The Fall River Peace Society, the third section of the Massachusetts Peace Society, was organized by the Director of the New England Department at the Friends Church, Fall River, on Wednesday evening, June 3, 1914. Valuable preliminary work for the formation of this Society was done by the Misses Seabury, of New

Bedford, who are constantly forwarding in many ways the cause of peace. The officers chosen are as follows:

President, Hector L. Belisle; Vice-President, Ralph S. Cushman; Secretary, Mary N. Hart; Treasurer, G. Fred Davis; Directors: James N. Buffington, chairman; Clarence F. Swift, Dr. John H. Gifford, Frederic W. Plummer, Mrs. R. C. Davis, Miss Anna W. Braley, J. Edward Newton, David J. Burdick, Mrs. Henry E. Chace, Mrs. Hezekiah A. Brayton, Mrs. James M. Morton.

The Society makes a very auspicious start, with 51 charter members. The chairman of the meeting, Dr. Tryon, and the newly elected President were appointed to send a message to the peace conference at Niagara Falls, expressing the hope of the Society that the efforts of mediators would result in a satisfactory solution of the problem which involved the welfare of the United States and Mexico.

During the month of June the New England Director has made visits to Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and has held important conferences with the officials of the peace societies in these States. Plans have been discussed with a view to an active campaign to increase the membership of the State societies in the autumn. On July 7 he will meet the Executive Committee of the New Hampshire Peace Society to consider the appointment of a new secretary to replace Mr. W. W. Thayer, a devoted officer, who has resigned, and to discuss vigorous plans of work for the coming season.

On Friday and Saturday, June 19 and 20, the Director was in Newport, R. I., spending Friday night as guest of Admiral and Mrs. Chadwick. A meeting with ex-Congressman William Paine Sheffield, Dr. Roderick Terry, ex-Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. H. A. Titus, and others, resulted in a plan for presenting in Newport on July 13 his stereopticon lecture, "One Hundred Years of Peace," under the auspices of the Rhode Island Historical Society and several patriotic organizations. On Sunday, July 5, Dr. Tryon will speak in Hudson, Mass., at a mass meeting in the interests of a Safe and Sane Fourth.

The Director will sail July 24 for Europe to be absent for two months, attending congresses and delivering addresses on various phases of the movement in England and elsewhere.

Mohonk Conference Platform and Resolutions.

PLATFORM.

The Twentieth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, while deploring the fact that the history of the past year has been disfigured by wars in both hemispheres, attended at times by shocking barbarities, recognizes unmistakable signs of the advance of the public opinion of the world toward the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The general peace of Europe has been maintained in spite of the grave situation in the Balkans, and in the face of threatened war the American people have shown a praiseworthy self-restraint, and have accepted with commendable spirit the tender of good offices made in accordance with the recommendations of the First Hague Conference by our sister Republics of South America—Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

We recognize the far-reaching importance of the

proffer and acceptance of mediation, and record our confidence that the work of the conference of mediators now in session will result in an honorable and permanent settlement of the points at issue between the United States and Mexico. We express unqualified endorsement of President Wilson's declaration that this country does not aim at territorial aggrandizement.

We call renewed attention to the necessity of such legislation as shall place all matters involving our relations to aliens and to foreign nations under the direct and effectual control of the Federal Government and the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. Foreign governments can deal only with our National Government, and the respective responsibilities of the States and of the nation should promptly be so readjusted as to terminate the anomalous conditions under which our friendly relations with other powers have repeatedly in recent years been menaced.

We urge such action by our Government as shall secure the convoking of the Third Hague Conference at the earliest practicable date, with such thorough preparation of its program as shall ensure for the conference the highest measure of success. We remember with satisfaction the initiative of our Government in calling the Second Hague Conference and in securing provision in its convention for the assembling of the Third Conference. We express our satisfaction that steps have already been taken by our Government to facilitate the calling of the Third Conference. We urge upon our people and upon all peoples the importance of making provision for convening the conferences at regular intervals.

We recommend that, in addition to the present Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, as established under the conventions of 1899 and 1907, there be established as soon as practicable, among such powers as may agree thereto, a court with a determinate personnel, as advised by the Second Hague Conference.

We gratefully recognize in the establishment since the last Mohonk Conference of the Church Peace Union, in the large development of the British and German peace councils, and in the recent solemn appeal of the churches of Switzerland to the churches of Europe for united effort in behalf of the cause of peace, an impressive witness of the drawing together of the world's religious forces for the promotion of international justice and co-operation, and we bespeak for the coming International Church Conference in Switzerland the earnest support of the American churches.

We express anew our deep interest in the proposed celebration of the centenary of peace between the United States and Great Britain, to be inaugurated on Christmas Eve, 1914, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. We commend to the world the impressive example of the unfortified Canadian boundary line of 4,000 miles. We rejoice that the plans for the proposed celebration include the official participation of many nations, and urge the widest possible co-operation in this commemoration of the triumphs of a marvelous century of international good will and of progress toward international justice and righteousness.

DECLARATION OF BUSINESS MEN.

The following declaration was presented to the conference as the unanimous action of the delegates present

from chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and like organizations in the United States and Canada:

The business men in attendance upon the Twentieth Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, delegated by commercial organizations from a wide range of territory, including delegates representing the chambers of commerce of the United States of America comprising 555 constituent commercial trade and civic bodies, affirm their belief in the importance of any honorable action that may serve to avoid the horrors and waste of war.

They fully realize that upon them in the final analysis will rest a large part of the continuing financial burdens created by armed conflict.

For the support of wars the co-operation of international financial and commercial interests is essential; without that support war must cease.

Good business depends upon sound economic conditions, and war is waste. The manufacturing, the commerce, and the transportation that in specific instances are stimulated by war, are trifling in comparison with the cost and the loss produced in normal trade channels.

War and preparations for war compel us to mortgage the future. Every session of the Congress of the United States appropriates about \$600,000,000.00 to defray expenses of wars, past and possible.

Sixty-five per cent of the revenues of our Government is appropriated for these purposes. May we not have relief for ourselves and our posterity, so that the moneys now wasted in a rivalry with foreign powers in the increase in armaments may be made available for the pursuits of industry and commerce?

While recognizing the necessity for police protection through limited armies and navies, we favor a proposal by the Government of the United States to the world powers, looking to an international agreement for the curtailment of warlike preparations and budgets and for the limitation of armaments, and we believe our Government should earnestly undertake to secure an international agreement for an intermission in the programs of naval construction.

We believe that in the event of such international agreement a large part of the \$141,000,000.00 spent each year by the United States for naval construction and maintenance, and similar huge sums by foreign nations, which have become an oppressive burden on the people, could be left in their pockets or spent in a manner that would confer great and lasting benefits upon them.

To the end that we may have ultimate justice and peace among nations, we urge the judicial settlement of international disputes, and we commend the policy of our Government for the adoption of treaties calculated to secure the determination of all disputes between our nation and others through courts of justice.

MESSAGE TO THE MEDIATORS AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The following message was unanimously approved by the conference, with instruction to forward the same to Ambassador da Gama for the information of the commission:

"The Twentieth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, now in session, sends its felicitations and greetings to the envoys from Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and to the delegates from Mexico and

the United States now in session at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

"For twenty years the Lake Mohonk Conference has steadily advocated international arbitration and mediation as a substitute for war. We rejoice that the good offices of three of our sister Republics in South America have been tendered and accepted, and that your conference is now engaged in the earnest effort, with the good will and co-operation of other nations, to establish between Mexico and the United States an honorable and permanent peace. This auspicious event marks a new era of better understanding between the republics of the western hemisphere.

"To your honorable commission we pledge our heartiest support and earnest wishes for the establishment of a precedent which will be a new milestone in the forward march of world peace and give a new impetus to the effort to stay war through conciliation and mediation, and we pray for the full realization of your high and holy mission."

PRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

In view of the powerful influence exercised by the press, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration that the cause for which we are striving would be aided and encouraged through the convening of a congress of editors in Washington, D. C., for the discussion of international arbitration and for the awakening of the public conscience to the advantages of a peaceful settlement of differences arising between nations.

The Intercollegiate Peace Contest at Lake Mohonk.

The Eighth National Oratorical Contest of the Intercollegiate Peace Association was held at Lake Mohonk on the afternoon of May 28 and aroused much enthusiasm, as always. This is the national contest and the culmination of a series of contests beginning with the local colleges and universities, advancing through the State oratorical contests and the group contests to the final national event at Lake Mohonk. Each oration which appears on the program here has thus been the winner successively in three contests—college, State, and group.

About 450 orations in 120 colleges and universities have been written this year and 22 States were represented—seven more than last year. The States were grouped in five sections this year and the program was as follows:

Ralph D. Lucas, of Knox College, Illinois, representing the Central Group, spoke on "The New Nationalism and the Peace Movement."

Harold Husted, of Ottawa University, Kansas, represented the Western Group with an oration on "The Task of the Twentieth Century."

Louis Brodio, of the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from the North Atlantic Group, gave an oration on "National Honor and Peace."

The Southern Group was represented by Francis J. Lyons, of the University of Texas, with an oration on "Education for Peace," which won first place and the prize of \$100.

Victor Morris, of the University of Oregon, Oregon, spoke on "Man's Nature and the Hope of Universal Peace," as a representative of the Pacific Coast Group.

The prizes were provided by the generosity of the Misses Mary and Helen Seabury, of New Bedford, Mass., to the amount of \$325. An additional \$35 was contributed by guests at Mohonk to help defray the expenses of some of the contestants. The prizes were distributed as follows: Mr. Lyons, \$100; Mr. Brodio, \$75; Mr. Lucas, \$60; Mr. Morris, \$50; Mr. Husted, \$40. The contest evoked much interest from those who heard it, and has already resulted in awakening new interest in the work of the Association.

There are two other contests, the prizes for which are annually distributed at the Lake Mohonk Conference. This year the winning essay in the Sixth Pugsley Prize Contest was written by Howard V. Hornung, of the University of Indiana, on the subject, "The Supreme Court of the Nations." Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, then a student in Harvard University, founded this prize in 1908 to be given by the Lake Mohonk Conference, the winning essay to be published each year. The prize is \$100. Beginning in the same year, Mrs. Elmer Black was the donor of prizes open to undergraduate women students only, the first prize being \$200 and the second \$100. This year the first prize was won by Miss Mary O. Beldon, a senior in the University of Indiana, and the second by Miss Maude N. Oswald, of Keuka College, N. Y.

International Arbitration—a Survey of the Present Situation.

By Hon. John Bassett Moore.*

In assembling for the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, it is appropriate to survey existing conditions in order that we may take our bearings.

If we were to compare the international situation at the present moment with that which existed in the spring of 1895, when this conference first met, there would be little to justify a feeling of hopefulness. It is true that the international situation was not at that time by any means clear. Great Britain's controversy with the Boers was beginning to loom on the horizon, the second insurrection, which ended in the intervention of the United States, had just broken out in Cuba; and the combustibles which a few months later produced the explosion over the Venezuelan boundary were, with an occasional premonitory report, actively accumulating. On the other hand, the process of arbitration had then lately been applied or was in course of application to certain important matters. In February, 1895, the President of the United States handed down his award in the dispute between Argentina and Brazil in regard to the title to the Misiones territory. Within the preceding two years the tribunal at Paris had rendered its judgment on the Bering Sea dispute. At that moment it could not be foreseen that arbitration would be employed for the adjustment of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, for, as has been intimated, the controversy had not then reached its acute stage. But we now know that arbitration was in the end successfully invoked, and

* Opening address of the presiding officer at the Twentieth Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference, May 27, 1914.